

CHAPTER 6: Nouns, Determiners, and Prepositions

Answer Key

PRACTICE 1

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1	Child	<i>Children</i>
2	Shelf	<i>Shelves</i>
3	<i>Phenomenon</i>	Phenomena
4	Sister-in-law	<i>Sisters-in-law</i>
5	Community	<i>Communities</i>
6	<i>Medium</i>	Media
7	X	Shorts
8	Deer	X
9	Calf	<i>Calves</i>
10	X	Goggles
11	Tooth	<i>teeth</i>
12	<i>scarf</i>	Scarves
13	X	Sunglasses
14	High school	<i>High schools</i>
15	Credit card	<i>Credit cards</i>
16	X	Strawberries
17	factory	<i>factories</i>
18	X	Human rights
19	<i>datum</i>	data
20	person	<i>people</i>

PRACTICE 3

- Human history contains ^{*stories*} ~~many story~~ of famous hoaxes.
- But historians generally agree that ~~one hoaxes~~ ^{*hoax*} was very interesting.
- In 1911, in Piltdown, England, some workers digging a hole found ~~several fossils~~ ^{*fossil*} .
^{*researchers*}
- ~~Many researcher~~ ^{*researchers*} believed that the fossils belonged to one individual and were the missing link between humans and their early ancestors.
- One famous paleontologist spent ~~five year~~ ^{*years*} researching this individual, whom researchers referred to as Piltdown man.
- In 1925, a paleontologist, Raymond Dart, found ~~a fossils~~ ^{*fossil*} in South Africa.

7. He called it the Taung child and believed that his discovery was *link* another ~~links~~ in human evolution.
8. *scientists* Few ~~scientist~~ believed him because his discovery did not match the information obtained from Piltdown man.
9. Technology progressed, and each new chemical testing *method* ~~methods~~ proved that the Piltdown fossil was younger than paleontologists had thought.
10. By 1952, *men* two ~~mans~~ named Oakley and Weiner proved that Piltdown man was a fake and was only between 520 and 720 years old.

PRACTICE 4

1. Anthropology has several subfields. One of the *branches* ~~branch~~ is the study of primate behavior. Primates such as chimpanzees and apes exhibit behavior that has *similarities* many ~~similarity~~ to human behavior. Two of the most famous *primatologists* ~~primatologist~~ are Jane Goodall and Dian Fossey. Both *women* ~~womans~~ did their fieldwork in Africa under the supervision of Louis Leakey. They have made important contributions to the field of primatology.
2. Several scientists regarded Jane Goodall's research methods as unconventional. For example, she gave names to all of the *chimpanzees* ~~chimpanzee~~ that she studied. Dr. Goodall was also the first primatologist to observe that chimpanzees used some *tools* ~~tool~~.
3. Dian Fossey studied the mountain gorillas in East Africa. She observed several *families* *group* groups of gorilla ~~family~~. Each ~~groups~~ was led by a dominant male called a silverback. The silverback protects the group from predators and leads the group to food sources.
4. Because of Fossey's research, international interest in the *lives* ~~lifes~~ of mountain gorillas has grown. Unfortunately, mountain gorillas are an endangered species because

of poaching. Fossey attempted to defeat poachers, but she was viciously murdered in *people* 1985 at her camp. Most ~~person~~ believe that she was murdered by poachers.

PRACTICE 5

1. Africa is the home of many archeological *discover* ies.
2. In 1974, Dr. Donald Johanson and his student, Tom Gray, were searching a *gully* X in Ethiopia when they noticed some *bone* s.
3. They paid careful *attention* X to the area when they did their *research* X.
4. Within two *week* s, they had found several bone *fossil* s belonging to one *individual* X.
5. They used special *equipment* X to date the skeleton.
6. The skeleton, which archaeologists named Lucy, was over 3 million *year* s old.
7. Named after the Beatles song “Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds,” Lucy provided a lot of *information* X about hominids.
8. *Hominid* refers to all human *species* X that developed after humans branched out from the apes.
9. The skeleton provided *evidence* X that Lucy was an adult female weighing around sixty-five *pound* s.
10. Currently, researchers use *mold* s of her bones for scientific study, while the real Lucy is kept at the National Museum in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

PRACTICE 6

1. x Charles Darwin (1809–1882) was an English naturalist. He is famous for his theories on the evolution of the species. He believed that life forms have evolved over millions of years from a small number of sources.
2. From 1831 to 1836, Darwin sailed around the world on the *H.M.S. Beagle*. He collected a variety of species of x plants and x animals because he wanted to do x research. While on the voyage, Darwin gathered a lot of data about the natural world. Upon his return to x England, he developed his theory that x life on x earth has evolved over millions of years. In 1859, he published his work *The Origin of Species*. The book contained x information on natural selection.
3. The book was an immediate bestseller. However, it also caused great controversy. The Church of England and some scientists criticized it because it conflicted with x religious beliefs. But many supporters of his work referred to the book as a great milestone in x human knowledge.

PRACTICE 7

1. (A, The, X) hundred years ago, there were thousands of mountain gorillas in (the, X) Africa. At (this, that) time, gorilla habitats were isolated. Later, war, environmental destruction, and hunting contributed to (X, the) decline in gorilla populations.
2. In (a, X, the) 1970s, poachers killed (much, many) gorillas and used gorilla hands as ashtrays. In (these, those) days, primatologist Dian Fossey worked hard to prevent the slaughter of the gorillas.
3. Recently, there has been (a, the) resurgence in gorilla poaching. (Much, Many) attention has been focused on the problem. (These, Those) days, there are only about 660 mountain gorillas left in Africa. In (X, the) Rwanda, for example, very (few, little) gorillas remain.
4. Currently, (much, many) poachers kill adult female gorillas and then sell (a, the) baby gorillas to wealthy collectors. Since (the, X) 1972, no gorillas have been taken from (a, the) wild and brought to zoos in (the, X) North America. However, there are (many, much) dealers who collect (a, the) rare animals. Recently, (a, the) Nigerian dealer asked for \$1.6 million for four baby gorillas. To date, authorities have had (few, little) success in combating (a, the, X) gorilla-poaching problem.

PRACTICE 8

1. In 1991, hikers discovered ~~a~~ ^a body in the Alps. At first, the hikers thought that it was ~~an~~ ^{an} the body of someone who had had ~~a~~ ^a accident in the mountains. Using special ~~equipments~~ ^{equipment}, scientists examined the body and realized that it was a 5,300-year-old mummy. The man, whom archeologists named Oetzi, was found in a valley between ~~the~~ ^{little} Austria and Italy. The hikers who found Oetzi received very ~~few~~ ^{little} money as a reward.
2. Although many ancient ~~mummy~~ ^{mummies} are found in Egypt and Peru, Oetzi is the oldest mummy in the world. He is now displayed in a museum in Bolzano, Italy. Oetzi is ~~ice~~ ^{ice} surrounded by blocks of ~~ices~~ ^{ice} to preserve his body. The scientists have made ~~discoveries~~ ^{discoveries} several ~~discovery~~ ^{an} about him. They know that he died from a wound by ~~a~~ ^{an} arrow. Oetzi was also carrying ~~much~~ ^{many} tools, including a copper axe, a bow, and several arrows.

PRACTICE 9

1. The famous anthropologist Louis Leakey was born (at, in) British East Africa, which is now called Kenya, (in, on) 1903.
2. He traveled (at, to) England, where he studied anthropology (at, on) Cambridge University, but he longed to go (X, at) home.
3. He returned (in, to) Africa because he believed that it was the birthplace of early humans.
4. He searched for fossils (in, on) the Olduvai Gorge (in, on) Kenya (in, for) twenty years without finding anything.
5. Eventually Leakey and his wife Mary discovered fossils (at, in) the site.
6. One day (in, on) 1959, Mary went for a walk (in, at) 6:00 (in, on) the morning and found a skull that was 1.8 million years old.
7. The couple became famous and gave interviews that were broadcast (at, in, on) the radio.
8. (From, In) approximately 1949 (in, to) 1952, Leakey also spied for the British government.
9. Leakey died of a heart attack and was buried (in, on) October 4, 1972, (at, in) Kenya.

PRACTICE 10

Many people travel ~~at~~ ^{to} exotic destinations for their holidays. Last year, my family and I flew ~~on~~ ^{to} a small island in the Caribbean ~~during~~ ^{for} a week. We were there ~~on~~ ⁱⁿ November. Each morning we went to the beach. We did some snorkeling ~~during~~ ^{for} two hours. We tried not to disturb the fish. After snorkeling, we returned ~~at~~ ^{to} our hotel.

PRACTICE 11

1. More and more people are interested _____ in _____ adventure travel. They want to participate _____ in _____ white water rafting, mountain climbing, and other dangerous activities. For example, shark diving is popular in Australia, the Bahamas, and California. The divers are not afraid _____ of _____ sharks. They look forward _____ to _____ viewing marine life.
2. Why do people like adventure tourism? Some people long _____ for _____ an adrenaline rush. Others want to associate _____ with _____ wildlife. Often, tourists are bored, and they dream _____ of _____ an escape _____ from _____ their routine lives. They get excited _____ about _____ swimming with dolphins or scaling a mountain peak because they want to challenge themselves.
3. In Rwanda and Uganda, some agencies specialize _____ in _____ gorilla trekking. The trek consists _____ of _____ a six-hour hike to heights in excess of

7,500 feet. Tourists are not prevented from getting close to the wild beasts. They must be willing to spend over \$3,000 for a one-week adventure. Cash strapped countries in Central Africa depend on the foreign dollars that gorilla trekking provides.

4. Some adventure tourists are concerned about the impact of their actions on the environment. However, others are not aware of the fragile ecosystems that they may disrupt. For example, tourists are not supposed to disturb coral reefs, but sometimes they do not pay attention to the rules of conservation. Perhaps adventure tourists should consider the impact of tourism on local cultures.

FINAL REVIEW

A.

1. Many scientists believe that early humans lived in ~~the~~ Africa in a period of ~~times~~ ^{times} that is known as the Stone Age. According to ~~evidences~~ ^{evidence}, early humans learned how to make stone ~~tool~~ ^{tools} and weapons such as axes and ~~knives~~ ^{knives}, and they used ~~that~~ ^{those} tools to hunt for food. However, as agricultural ~~method~~ ^{methods} improved, hunting also developed as a ~~sports~~ ^{sports}.

2. Some ~~persons~~ ^{people} think that hunting is barbaric. They believe that it is cruel and endangers animals such as ~~an~~ elephants and tigers. Certainly, there are so ~~little~~ ^{few} wild tigers remaining that perhaps they need protection. ~~Many~~ ^{Many} hunters, on the other hand, state that responsible hunting is necessary and humane. Some animals such as ~~wolf~~ ^{wolves} are hunted if their numbers increase. One of the ~~problem~~ ^{problems} with such a debate is that there is no clear right or wrong side.

B.

1. Many people travel ~~at~~ ^{to} exotic destinations. Tourism can be both beneficial and harmful. By creating jobs, tourism helps the local economy. However, it may also have a negative impact ~~at~~ ^{on} the culture. Often local families must migrate in order to work ~~on~~ ^{at} a

tourist resort, so they must leave their homes ^{for} ~~during~~ many months. Furthermore, it is necessary to speak the language of the tourist in order to take advantage ^{of} ~~at~~ the tourism industry. Therefore, indigenous people who depend ^{on} ~~of~~ tourism may lose their languages, and they may reject traditional food, clothing, and values.